

91 PCT

DESCRIPTION

FASTENER

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to a fastener for being fitted to a fastening member such
5 as a bolt, nut and screw to be secured to a mounting base made of wood, metal or the
like.

More particularly, the present invention relates to an improvement in the
fastener fitted to the fastening member, which rotates to be fastened to the mounting base
while continually applying a tightening torque to the fastening member so as to regulate
10 and maintain the tightly fastened state of the fastening member.

BACKGROUND ART

Conventionally, fastening of a number of fastening members to a mounting base
generally requires work to make the fastening members equal in clamping force so as to
ensure required effective fastening strength. However, it has been difficult for any
15 skilled worker to equalize the tightening torques to be applied to the fastening members
even by using an automatic clamping device controlled numerically. Hence,
adjustments have been made while checking the fixed state of the fastening member after
fitting the fastening member to the mounting base in the existing circumstances.

Besides, the fastening member fitted to the mounting base gets inconveniently
20 loose due to change in subsequent mounting conditions (deterioration, fatigue,
desiccation, etc.) of the fastening member and the mounting base.

Under the circumstances, a need has been felt for a high-performance fastener
capable of clamping numbers of fastening members with an equal clamping force and
preventing slack of the fastening member for a long period of time.

25 There has been heretofore known a fastener to fulfill the need as disclosed in
International Patent Publication No. WO99/40331.

The conventional fastener is fitted to a fastening member tightly screwed onto a
mounting base while applying continually a tightening torque to the fastening member.
The conventional fastener comprises a spiral spring turbinated in the contracted state to
30 accumulate the tightening torque, which has one end serving at an engaging end in
engagement with the fastening member and the other end serving as a fixing end fixed
onto the mounting base, and a detachable stopper fitted onto the spiral spring to restrain
the spiral spring.

The conventional fastener is used by first engaging the engaging end of the spiral spring with the fastening member fixed onto the mounting base, securing the fixing end of the spiral spring to the mounting base, and then, letting the stopper off the spiral spring, consequently to exert a tightening torque produced by the elasticity of the spiral
5 spring to the fastening member. As a result, the tightening of the fastening member is automatically regulated to prevent slack of the fastening member.

However, the conventional fastener has a disadvantage of being inevitably made large in overall size because it employs the spiral spring which expands or contracts
10 radially during tightening operations. Besides, since the tightening torque produced by the spiral spring is dispersed in the radial direction, the torque to be applied to the fastening member is fatally weakened.
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DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

This invention was made in the light of the foregoing disadvantages of the conventional fastener and seeks to provide a sophisticated fastener, which can be made small in the overall structure and produce a strong tightening torque.
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To attain the object as noted above according to the present invention, there is provided a fastener for continually exerting a tightening torque to a fastening member fixedly screwed onto a mounting base, which comprises a torsion coil spring formed in a winding shape so as to be inserted in an axial direction into the fastening member and
20 having a fixing end to be fixed onto the mounting base, and a detachable stopper for restraining the torsion coil spring in a state of accumulating a tightening torque, as claimed in claim 1.

According to this structure of the invention, since the torsion coil spring can expand and contract radially and longitudinally in a small compass and is formed in the
25 winding shape so as to set in the fastening member in the longitudinal direction, the fastener can be made compact and generate a strong torque.

As claimed in claim 2, the fastener according to claim 1 is further featured in that the stopper is formed in a ring so as to be fitted to the outer periphery of the torsion coil spring.
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According to this structure, the stopper formed in a ring is detachably fitted to the torsion coil spring.

As claimed in claim 3, the fastener according to claim 1 or claim 2 is further featured in that the torsion coil spring is formed in a cylindrical shape so as to be retained without change in diameter by means of the stopper and radially expand gradually larger
35 in diameter toward the fixing end into a cylindrical cone shape when released from the

stopper.

According to this structure, the stopper can easily be released by virtue of the conical shape of the torsion coil spring.

As claimed in claim 4, the fastener according to claim 2 or claim 3 is further
5 featured in that the stopper formed in a ring has a flange projecting outward from its end face.

According to this structure, the stopper can easily be released by hooking a tool or finger on the flange.

As claimed in claim 5, the fastener according to claim 1 is further featured in
10 that the stopper is formed of a wire member for restraining the torsion coil spring in the axially piled direction of the spring.

According to this structure, the torsion coil spring restrained by the stopper can be released by cutting the stopper formed of the wire member.

As claimed in claim 6, the fastener according to claim 1 is further featured in
15 that the stopper is formed of a frame member for restraining the torsion coil spring in the axially piled direction of the spring.

According to this structure, the torsion coil spring restrained by the stopper can be released by taking off the stopper formed of the wire member.

As claimed in claim 7, the fastener according to claim 6 is further featured in
20 that the stopper is provided with a finger hook for placing a finger thereon.

According to this structure, the stopper can easily be released by hooking the finger on the finger hook.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG 1 is a perspective view showing the first embodiment for fulfilling a
25 fastener according to the invention.

FIG 2 illustrates the state of attaching the fastener shown in FIG 1 to a fastening member.

FIGS. 3(A)-3(C) are cross sections showing work sequence of attaching the fastener shown in FIG 1 to the fastening member.

30 FIGS. 4(A)-4(C) is plan views showing the fastener shown in FIG 3, wherein FIG 4(A) correspond to FIGS. 3(A) and 3(B), and FIG 4(B) corresponds to FIG 3(C).

FIG 5 is a perspective view showing the second embodiment for fulfilling the fastener according to the invention.

FIGS. 6(A) and 6(B) are cross sections showing work sequence of attaching the fastener shown in FIG 5 to the fastening member.

FIGS. 7(A) and 7(B) are cross sections showing work sequence (continued from FIG 6(B)) of attaching the fastener shown in FIG 5 to the fastening member.

5 FIGS. 8(A) and 8(B) show the third embodiment for fulfilling the fastener according to the invention, wherein FIG 8(A) is a plan view of the principal portion of the fastener and FIG 8(B) is a longitudinal section of the same.

10 FIGS. 9(A) and 9(B) show the fourth embodiment for fulfilling the fastener according to the invention, in which FIG 9(A) is a side view of the fastener and FIG 9(B) is a longitudinal cross section showing the fastener of FIG 9(A).

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

FIG 1 through FIG 4(C) illustrate the first preferred embodiment for fulfilling the fastener according to the invention.

15 In this embodiment, there is illustrated the fastener for use with a fastening member B comprising of a bolt Ba, nut Bb and washer Bc, which is fixed onto a mounting base A made of wood serving as a framework.

The fastener in this first embodiment comprises a torsion coil spring 1 and a stopper 2 as illustrated in FIG 1 and FIG 2.

20 It is preferable to use the torsion coil spring 1 and stopper 2 both made of metal, but they may be made of other single or composite material such as synthetic resin as the occasion demands.

25 The torsion coil spring 1 is formed of a round wire member 11 wound in a spiral manner in conformity with the nut Bb of the fastening member B. The torsion coil spring 1 wound spirally is formed in cylindrical cone shape, which is gradually increased axially in diameter toward one end thereof (the side opposite to the fastening member B) in its uncompressed state (see FIG 3(C) and FIG 4(B)), but unchanged radially in diameter in its compressed state (see FIGS. 3(A) and 3(B) and FIG 4(A)). At one end of the torsion coil spring 1, a fixing end 13 is formed by bending a straight extension part 12 of the wire member 11 of the spring into an L-shape.

30 The stopper 2 is formed in a ring to be fitted to the outer periphery of the torsion coil spring 1 in the radially compressed state. In one end face portion of the stopper 2 (the side opposite to the fastening member B), there is formed an insert groove 21 through which the extension part 12 of the torsion coil spring 1 passes. At the other end face portion of the stopper 2 (the side far from fastening member B), there is formed a

flange 22 projecting outward from the end face.

The torsion coil spring 1 and stopper 2 may possibly be assembled preliminarily by using a machine tool at a factory or manually at the working site, taking elastic fatigue of the torsion coil spring 1 into consideration. The torsion coil spring 1 formed in the cylindrical cone shape is assembled by being squeezed into the stopper 2 at the working site and then inserting the extension part 12 of the torsion coil spring 1 in the insert groove 21 in the stopper 2 from the end face side. In this manner, assembling of the fastener can easily be performed without trouble.

The assembled torsion coil spring 1 and stopper 2 are substantially united in one body by the action of the elasticity of the torsion coil spring 1 so as not to unexpectedly break unification of the torsion coil spring 1 and stopper 2. Thus, the assembled torsion coil spring 1 and stopper 2 can steadily be kept.

When using the fastener according to the first embodiment of the invention, the torsion coil spring 1 and stopper 2 thus assembled are integrally depressed in the axial direction to be fitted to the nut Bb of the fastening member B. At this time, it is desirable to design the torsion coil spring 1 so as to come into close contact with the nut Bb of the fastening member B with proper degree of friction. In this regard, the friction caused between the torsion coil spring and the nut should be determined so as not to separate the torsion coil spring 1 away from the stopper 2.

Then, the fixing end 13 of the torsion coil spring 1 is inserted through a fixing hole C formed in the mounting base A. At this time, it is desirable to insert the fixing end 13 into the fixing hole C while slightly rotating the extension part 12 of the torsion coil spring 1 so as to accumulate the resilience of the spring 1.

Consecutively, the stopper 2 is pulled up in the axial direction with a finger or tool hooked on the flange 22, as shown in FIG 2 (broken chain line), FIG 3(C) and FIG 4(B). When pulling up the stopper, the resilience of the torsion coil spring 1 is increased to weaken the integrated state of the torsion coil spring 1 and stopper 2 and increase the engagement of the torsion coil spring 1 and the nut Bb of the fastening member B. As a result, the stopper 2 can be smoothly separated from the torsion coil spring 1, keeping the engagement of the torsion coil spring 1 and the nut Bb of the fastening member B. When removing the stopper 2 from the torsion coil spring 1, the torsion coil spring 1 is brought back into its original cylindrical cone shape, consequently to make removing of the stopper easy appreciably.

The torsion coil spring 1 separated from the stopper 1 is released from restriction of tightening torque accumulated by itself, thus to exert the tightening torque to the fastening member B. Consequently, the fastening conditions of the fastening

member B can be automatically regulated, preventing slack of the fastening member B.

Although the torsion coil spring 1 separated from the stopper 1 slightly expands in the axial and radial directions at that time, the torsion coil spring 1 resiliently expands only to a slight degree. As a result, the fastener can be made small in size in whole,
 5 preventing the tightening torque exerted to the fastening member from weakening due to escape of the torque in the radial direction.

FIGS. 5 through FIG 7 illustrate the second embodiment of the best mode for carrying out the invention.

The stopper 2 in this second embodiment is not provided with a flange like the
 10 flange 22 seen in the first embodiment and made longer so as to assure a clearance space S for accommodating the wire member 11 of the torsion coil spring 1 by one wire.

When detaching the stopper 2, an driving cylinder 3 is used. The driving cylinder 3 has a cylindrical outer surface 31 corresponding to the inner surface of the stopper 2 and a hexagonal inner surface 32 corresponding to the configuration of the nut
 15 Bb of the fastening member B, and is provided with a flange 33 expanding outward at one end (rear side with respect to a driving direction).

According to this second embodiment, the torsion coil spring 1 and stopper 2 can be prevented from accidentally dropping off due to skidding or mechanical shock by virtue of the clearance space S of the stopper 2.

20 When using the fastener of the third embodiment, the torsion coil spring 1 and stopper 2 are axially depressed in a unified manner to be fitted to the fastening member B, as shown in FIG 5 and FIGS. 6(A) and 6(B). In fact, this embodiment is the same as the aforementioned first embodiment, but the torsion coil spring 1 may not steadily be fitted to the nut Bb of the fastening member B. That is, the torsion coil spring 1 may not necessarily be made with a high degree of accuracy, and therefore, it can be produced at a
 25 low cost with ease.

The fixing end 13 of the torsion coil spring 1 is inserted into the fixing hole C in the same manner as the first embodiment.

Thereafter, the driving cylinder 3 is driven into between the stopper 2 and the
 30 nut Bb of the fastening member B as shown in FIGS. 7(A) and 7(B). The flange 33 of the driving cylinder 3 has a function of restricting the driving limit of the driving cylinder. As the torsion coil spring 1 between the stopper 2 and the nut Bb of the fastening member B is pushed down by driving the driving cylinder 3 to be fitted to the nut Bb of the fastening member B, the stopper 2 is pushed up by virtue of reactive force, which is
 35 caused by placing the driving cylinder 3 in position between the stopper and the nut to

concentrate the elasticity of the spring to the mounting end of the fastening member B. Thus, when driving the driving cylinder 3, the stopper 2 and driving cylinder 3 are automatically released from the torsion coil spring 1 by virtue of the reactive force thus caused (see FIG 7(C)).

5 The other function and effect of the second embodiment are the same as those of the aforementioned first embodiment. Eventually, this second embodiment has another advantage in that the stopper 2 can easily be removed when increasing the tightening torque of the torsion coil spring 1.

10 FIGS. 8(A) and 8(B) illustrate the third embodiment of the best mode for carrying out the invention.

The stopper 2 in this third embodiment is formed of a string member such as a wire for gathering round the piled wire member 11 of the torsion coil spring 1.

According to the fastener of the third embodiment, the torsion coil spring 1 can easily be removed only by cutting the string-like stopper 2.

15 FIGS. 9(A) and 9(B) illustrate the fourth embodiment of the best mode for carrying out the invention.

The stopper 2 in the fourth embodiment is formed of a frame member for gathering round the piled wire member 11 of the torsion coil spring 1. The frame-like stopper 2 assumes the shape like an ellipse clip having a discontinuity (cut part) 23 formed in a part of the circumference thereof and is provided with a pull-up type finger hook 24.

According to the fastener in the fourth embodiment, the stopper 2 can easily be taken out only by pulling up the frame-like stopper 2 with a finger hooked in the finger hook 24 to destroy the stopper.

25 There may possibly be employed various structures, other than the aforementioned first to fourth embodiment. For example, the fixing end 13 of the torsion coil spring 1 may be formed as a hook piece engageable with a projection or a nail to be driven into the mounting base A.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

30 The fastener according to the invention can be applied to the fastening member made of metal, concrete or any other material. Further, the fastener of the invention is also applicable to any fastening member, which is fastened by rotation onto the mounting base, other than a bolt or nut as touched on above.